

## THE AUTHORITY ASKED.

### THE MORAL RIGHT TO ENACT PROHIBITORY LAWS.

A Delegate to the Temperance Congress Denies That Such Authority Exists.

Prohibition's Ineffectiveness Likewise Urged Against It by the Speaker—Several Unanswerable Points.

Other Participants in the Debate Who Declare that no Liquors are Sold in Prohibition States—The Coming Struggle in Nebraska Discussed.

#### WEATHER BULLETIN.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, KAN., June 11.—The highest temperature was 90° the lowest 65°, and the mean 78°, with light east to fresh north winds, decreasing to light. Warmer cloudless weather, a slight rise in pressure. The thunderstorm which passed north of the city about midnight (10th) yielded 8.5 inch of rain but was probably heavier further north. Last year on June 11, the highest temperature was 77°, the lowest 51°, and the mean 64°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 8 p. m.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Thursday:

For Missouri and Kansas—Fair; no change in temperature; southerly winds.

#### TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

The Prohibition Question Discussed From All Points.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Rev. Dr. Deems was made president of the national temperance congress, which convened here today and began its work by discussing the question: "Is State and National Prohibition Desirable and Feasible?" He held it to be desirable and instanced the condition of Maine now and before its temperance legislation. He said it was feasible because temperance people if united could secure anything they demanded of the legislature. The assertion that prohibition does not prohibit, he stigmatized as false. The advocates of high license stood between prohibition and the liquor traffic.

Robert Graham, who was introduced as the representative of the church movement in behalf of temperance, took the ground that national or state prohibition of the sale or manufacture of wines and fermented or distilled liquors, would be an extreme law and should have an impracticable basis. Where was this basis to be found? Was it in the scriptures? Where was the commandment "thou shalt not drink"? Drunkenness was forbidden but drinking was a matter between one's conscience and God. Prohibition, he asserted, was not effective. In spite of the sale of liquor was practiced openly in Portland, Bangor and other towns of Maine and in New Hampshire, Vermont and Iowa. He said the struggle was not over. The next topic discussed was "Alcohol, a poison never to be used for beverage purposes." He held that alcohol, whether in distilled or fermented liquors, could never be used as a beverage, however moderately.

The third topic taken up was the battle of Omaha, the opening prohibition on Friday by Prof. A. R. Cornwall, of Aberdeen, S. D. He referred to the pending struggle in Nebraska, where the liquor traffic is being fought. The speaker said the struggle would lead to success throughout the state of Nebraska. The result depended upon the city of Omaha. They needed assistance in their battle against the saloon power. If prohibition left the fight in Nebraska, Iowa would be wrested from them, but if successful he could foresee an entire northwest from liquor. The day was given up to discussion of papers on kindred topics.

At an evening session, Dr. Howard Crosby, denouncing prohibition as impracticable at the present time. He favored high license. He urged unity of action in the temperance cause on the part of the prohibitionists, and of the workers who differed from their views and in conclusion said that if prohibition could be adopted by force in New York city the flood gates of vice would be thrown wide open.

PEARS SOAP is a most elegant toilet adjunct.

YARD MASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—The national convention of delegates from railway yard masters' associations occurred here today. Forty delegates were present. President J. O. Hicks, of Indianapolis, presided. The reports of the various committees were read and then the convention went into secret session. It is proposed to insert a clause in the constitution providing for strikes.

At the evening session F. Q. Hicks was re-elected president, and D. F. Marshall, of Cincinnati, secretary and treasurer. A committee was appointed on relations with other laborers' organizations. The matter of inserting a strike clause in the constitution was not considered. After selecting Toledo as the place for the next meeting the convention adjourned.

Amintor physicians recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Almanac, at your druggist's.

NO DRINKING BY EMPLOYEES.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company has sent to each employee a circular note of which the following is in part a copy: "Employees known to frequent drinking places must be warned to discontinue the practice or quit the company's service. Employees will be discharged if intoxicated on or off duty. No person discharged for intoxication will be re-employed."

SARAH ALTHEA BEATEN AGAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11.—The supreme court of California today rendered a decision reversing the judgment of the lower court, granting alimony and counsel fees to Sarah Althea Shon in her well known divorce case against William Shon. The alleged contract of marriage on which she based her claims was declared by the United States circuit court in 1884 a forgery, and therefore null and void.

No other medicine has won approval, at home, equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla in Lowell.

WILL REMAIN IN THE ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic association, had a long conference with Traffic Manager Reeve, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk today, the result of which was that the Grand Trunk officials consented to remain in the association. The right of that road to protect its differential rate on dressed lumber shipments will hereafter be recognized.

BIG MAJORITY AGAINST UNION.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church at this morning's session voted against union with the general synod. The vote was 128 against union to 7 for union.

INJURED BY A CYCLONE.

WAPLETT, Ia., June 11.—A cyclone last night destroyed the fair grounds, halls and tore to pieces the residences of Mrs. Riggs, E. Hyatt and O. Wives. All the inmates of the three houses were injured more or less, though none fatally.

## TERRIBLE FLAMES.

### Appalling Destruction of Life and Property in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Reports have been received here of disastrous conflagration and great loss of life and property in the mining districts of the Ural mountains. In the town of Ufalesk and New Janak, a thousand dwelling houses, four school houses, three churches, the hospital and the magazines were completely destroyed. The flames were so intense that death and 18,000 were made homeless by the destruction of the town.

NO LIVES LOST BY THE STORM.

JOHET, Ill., June 11.—It is learned that no lives were lost by the cyclone at Channah last night. Many buildings were moved from the foundations and trees and outbuildings leveled. The lightning and thunder were terrific and the people were crazed with fright.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

PARIS, June 11.—A violent shock of earthquake has occurred at Caligny and other towns in the department of Jura.

A BAD WRECK.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 11.—A Santa Fe train ran into the rear end of a Missouri Pacific freight about 2:30 this morning. The Santa Fe engineer, Price Baker, says the air brakes would not work. He and the fireman jumped and the engine went crashing into the Missouri Pacific train as it was crossing. All traffic was stopped until noon. No lives were lost, but the destruction to the rolling stock was very great.

"Magnet Soap"—all grocers sell it.

A FATAL WINDSTORM.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 11.—Particulars of a cyclone which swept Dewitt county between 11 o'clock and noon today have arrived here. The Central depot and the Methodist church were wrecked. A man named House, living near the town, was fatally run. Trees and telegraph poles were smashed in all directions and three horses were killed. Considerable damage was done at Waynesville and Clinton. The storm moved from northwest to southwest in a path about half a mile wide.

Don't wait till your system is all run down, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

#### BASE BALL.

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 2 1 3 0 0 0 0 1—5

New York.....2 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—7

Base hits—Philadelphia 16, New York 15.

Errors—Philadelphia 3, New York 6.

Pitchers—Smith and Rusie.

##### AT BOSTON.

Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Boston 4, Brooklyn 7.

Errors—Boston 3, Brooklyn 1.

Pitchers—Gutierrez and Terry.

##### AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Boston.....1 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—5

Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Boston 7.

Errors—Brooklyn 3, Boston 3.

Pitchers—Sawders and Kilroy.

##### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

##### AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Columbus.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Louisville 7, Columbus 4.

Errors—Louisville 0, Columbus 2.

Pitchers—Ehrst and Gastright.

##### PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

##### AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg.....2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Chicago.....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Pittsburg 10, Chicago 7.

Errors—Pittsburg 2, Chicago 3.

Pitchers—Staley and King.

##### A MAMMOTH CRACKER BAKERY.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—It is announced that the cracker trust has bought the Kennedy biscuit company of this city and will erect a mammoth cracker bakery. Others will be built in St. Louis, Minneapolis and Kansas City.

TRANS-MISSOURI ASSOCIATION ABANDONED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—The Times tomorrow will say that it is officially announced that the Trans-Missouri Association has been abandoned and that the roads which are now members of it will become members of the reorganized Western State association.

MASTER CAR BUILDERS MEET.

FT. MONROE, Va., June 11.—The annual convention of the master car builders met here yesterday for a week's session. Over 800 delegates were present.

WHEREVER MALARIA EXISTS.

The bilious is its certain prey. In intermittent and remittent fever, dumb ague and ague cake, the liver is always seriously affected, and the blood contaminated with bile. One of the chief reasons why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a sure defense against chills and fever and every form of malarial disease, is that it does away with liability to the disease, by reforming irregularity of the biliary organs in advance of the arrival of the season when the disease is prevalent. There is no finer fortifying preparation for those about visiting or traveling in the malarial zone than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a certain immunity from disease in an endemic or epidemic form, to be secured by the use of this powerful tonic and natural purgative. Just where quinine fails the Bitters succeeds both in preventing and curing. Moreover, it removes every vestige of dyspepsia, and overcomes constipation, rheumatism, ineffectuality of the kidneys and bladder, and tranquilizes and strengthens the nervous system.

The Pebble and the Diamond.

A diamond which some one had lost lay for some time on the high road. At last it happened that a peasant picked it up. By him it was offered to the king, who bought it, had it set in gold and made it one of the ornaments of the royal crown. Having heard of this a Pebble began to make a fuss. The brilliant fate of the Diamond fascinated it, and one day, seeing a farmer passing, it begged him to take it. "Do me a kindness, fellow countryman, and take me with you to the capital. Why should I go on suffering here in rain and mud, while our Diamond is, men say, held in honor there? I don't understand why I have been treated with such respect. Side by side with me here it lay so many years. It was my close companion and nobody paid any attention to either of us. Do take me. How can one tell? If I am seen there, too, may be found worthy of being turned to account."

The farmer took the stone into his lumbering cart and conveyed it to the city. "You see our stone," he said to the king, "I thought it would be placed at the side of the Diamond. But quite a different fate befell it. It really was turned to account, but only to mend a hole in the road."

Waking.

"Peep! peep! peep! peep!"

"Hark! hark! 'tis the call of the Frog!"

The country lane in the morning marsh; He bleated out in the haze.

Down, Violet, come in your purple hood; Come, wild White Robin, and light the wood; Blue, Blue Flower, shine in your emerald dress; Come, small white Pansy, of the Solomon's Seal; Come, Wind Flower, bloom, to the South Wind's call.

"Come, Dandelion, color the beech side blue; Come, yellow bell of the Alder's tongue; Again over the crooked leaves be hung. Crook, Bell Frog, croak. Peep, little Frog, peep. Till the very last blossom Wakes out of its sleep."

## AN ARGONAUT OF '49.

### In His Old Age He Loses His Life by Drowning.

Mr. Alphons Bull, Sr., who met a tragic death the other day by falling from the sea wall at Fort Point, built the San Francisco, was one of the famous pioneers of '49. He was a native of New York and within a month of his 74th birthday at the time of his demise.

When he went to California, forty-one years ago, he located in the northern part of the state as a member of the firm of Bull, Baker & Co., the base of operations being at Red Bluff and Shasta. After a dozen years of prosperity he retired from the business and made San Francisco his home. In 1880 he was engaged in various enterprises that brought him a handsome return. He married twice, and a widow and six children survive him.

The exact manner in which Mr. Bull came to his end is not known, although it is supposed that he fell from the sea wall to the rocks and waves eighteen feet below while suffering from an attack of vertigo. His wife and children were with him on an excursion. He left them for a few moments, and not returning as soon as expected they went in search of him. With horror they saw not the living and loved father and husband, but a mutilated corpse floating out to the open ocean. Strong men responded to the cry for help and the body was recovered.

Mr. Bull left a large fortune, but little will be heard of it in the probate court. For the past two years he was almost constantly engaged in putting his affairs in order and disposing of his property by deed of gift. Everything goes to his widow and children, and so far had the distribution progressed that but little stood in his own name at the time of his death.

SHE CHANGED HER MIND.

Miss Lucas Abandons One Lover to Marry Another.

Herbert Skinner was and is a Chicago barber. He saved money as a journeyman and added to his capital as a "boss." The

world looked bright before him and only one want remained unsatisfied. He desired to be loved for himself alone.

In the role of a poor young man he made the acquaintance of Annabel Lucas, laid siege to her heart and won the promise of her hand. The day was set, the first furnished, the wedding suit bought and paid for and the license procured. Before engaging the minister Mr. Skinner stopped at a lawyer's and made his will, leaving property and cash to the amount of \$10,000 to the girl he expected to marry. When he reached home he found this note awaiting him:

Mr. Bear Skinner—You and I forever are parted. I have just been married to one I dearly love. Forget me and forget me.

The victim of Miss Annabel's inconstancy was, to use his own language, "paralyzed." His head ached, his strength and courage left him, he grew ill, and it became necessary to call a doctor. A few simple remedies restored Mr. Skinner to equilibrium, and then he came to the philosophical conclusion that it was better to lose a girl before marriage than afterwards. He has on hand for future use a lady's gold watch, a diamond engagement ring and a solid gold wedding ring.

John W. Martin, a man he had known less than a week, is the person to whom Miss Lucas was married. Had she been aware of Barber Skinner's wealth and devotion it is possible the young woman would have proven constant instead of fickle.

A Thief Turns Murderer.

At the age of 25, and after a criminal career hardly equalled by most vicious men of twice his years, Edward Blair, apparently has "reached the end of his rope." He began his life of outlawry with petty theft. Now he is in jail at Leipsic, O., on a charge of murder.

His victim was Arthur Henry, station agent of the Nickel Plate railway at Hartsville, Putnam county, O. One day in March, Blair with two companions, now also under arrest, entered the depot at the place mentioned and attempted to rob the money drawer.

Mr. Henry gallantly and successfully defended his trust, but in so doing lost his life. For Blair put a bullet through his brain. Detectives followed the assassins persistently and finally achieved their capture.

Since his 18th year Blair has been known as a highway robber, burglar, snook thief and all round "crook." In 1889 he was sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for a term of seven years for burglary. After serving four months he was taken to Hillsboro to appear as a witness. He jumped from a train and escaped, and the first exploit that brought him to public notice thereafter was the murder of Henry.

Toads Fed by Electricity.

That the toad has sense enough to know where to go hunting for food was amply illustrated the other evening by the experience of a Pittsburg lady, who, while sauntering in her carriage, saw a toad in the road and looking over the wheels saw hopping in all directions across and around toads aiming for the electric light. She got out and aimed for the lamp, too. There was a ring of toads underneath it already, waiting for the fall of the toad from the wheels of the life destroying flame. It was a curious sight—those crooked backs, waiting for the victims to drop into their mouths.

Phenomenal Offering.

Acquaintance—You say your little son is a prodigy among children?

Parent—Yes.

"In what way?"

"There are several things he can't do."

Chicago Times.

The Invention of Steel Pens.

Who invented steel pens? Twenty years ago three men lived who might have answered the question. Two of them—John Mitchell and Joseph Gillott—died without imparting their knowledge on the subject. The other, Sir Joshua Mason, left on record that Mr. Samuel Harrison made a steel pen for Dr. Priestly about the year 1780. But it does not appear that Mr. Harrison had anything to do with the manufacture of pens by machinery, and this question is involved in as much obscurity as is the invention of printing, which is variously attributed to the Chinese, the French and

## DAMES OF HIGH DEGREE.

### THE BEAUTIFUL ARBITERS OF FASHION WHO REIGN IN PARIS.

Some Have in Their Veins the Blue Blood of the Ancient Reginne, and Others Wear Titles of Recent Date—Princesses de Sagan's Coterie.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

When, towards the close of the Second Empire, Mlle. Sagan—the daughter of a wealthy sugar refiner, whose wife's beauty and diamonds were so much talked of at the Tuilleries—married a son of the Duc de Brissac, she was coldly received in the Faubourg Saint-Germain. Neither her beauty, nor her fortune, nor even her exquisite voice found grace before the haughty old dowagers of that aristocratic quarter, and the Brissacs were openly tabooed. She found invitations none respected to her call; her reception rooms remained empty. But the

duchess de Brissac.

Mme. la Duchesse de Brissac—Bisaccia is the soul of the noble Faubourg St. Germain. She is one of France's last grandes dames, and at the head of French society in Paris. As long as the handsome duchess lives and leads, who shall say that the social influence of the Faubourg is a thing of the past? She is the daughter of Prince Eugene de Ligne, one of the oldest and noblest families in the French peerage, and of Princess Hedwige Lubomirska, her father's third wife, so that her marriage may be said to have brought her no added distinction, although it has given her an undisputed leadership in French aristocratic society, with surroundings fitted to the dignity of so exalted a position.

Her husband, Stanislas de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, unites a princely fortune with the illustrious name. Under any other form of government, his political prestige would place the highest offices of the state in his hands, and make of him one of the firmest props of the throne. As it is, the

duchess, although a deputy, is of little account in politics; but his mansion in which I once spent an evening on the occasion of a charity ball—in the Rue de Varennes, with its huge courtyard, immense garden, conservatory, grand old trees, and magnificent set of apartments, is the most important political center for monarchial vapors in the French capital.

The duchess was born in 1844. She has fine features, clear cut features, and a fund of animal spirits. Her laughter has all the heartiness and genuine ring of that of her children, the eldest of whom quite recently married Mlle. de la Tremolle, and one of the most elegant Paris clubwomen. She has four other children—Mlle. Elisabeth de la Rochefoucauld, who married her cousin, Prince de Ligne; little Countess Armand, who rides one of the prettiest of cobs in the Bois de Boulogne; young Marie, her mother's namesake, and the last born boy, Edouard. She adores her children, whose smiling faces may be seen portrayed in frames set with pearls on

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la Rochefoucauld lineage, the blonde and blue-eyed Countess Alenay is the most typically beautiful; she is the living portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Duchesse de Mouchy, at whose former mansion in the Park Monceau the Empress Eugenie often stayed; the Duchesse de Grammont, nee de Rothschild; Mlle. de Gallifet and

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la Rochefoucauld lineage, the blonde and blue-eyed Countess Alenay is the most typically beautiful; she is the living portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Duchesse de Mouchy, at whose former mansion in the Park Monceau the Empress Eugenie often stayed; the Duchesse de Grammont, nee de Rothschild; Mlle. de Gallifet and

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la Rochefoucauld lineage, the blonde and blue-eyed Countess Alenay is the most typically beautiful; she is the living portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Duchesse de Mouchy, at whose former mansion in the Park Monceau the Empress Eugenie often stayed; the Duchesse de Grammont, nee de Rothschild; Mlle. de Gallifet and

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la Rochefoucauld lineage, the blonde and blue-eyed Countess Alenay is the most typically beautiful; she is the living portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Duchesse de Mouchy, at whose former mansion in the Park Monceau the Empress Eugenie often stayed; the Duchesse de Grammont, nee de Rothschild; Mlle. de Gallifet and

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la Rochefoucauld lineage, the blonde and blue-eyed Countess Alenay is the most typically beautiful; she is the living portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Duchesse de Mouchy, at whose former mansion in the Park Monceau the Empress Eugenie often stayed; the Duchesse de Grammont, nee de Rothschild; Mlle. de Gallifet and

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la Rochefoucauld lineage, the blonde and blue-eyed Countess Alenay is the most typically beautiful; she is the living portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Duchesse de Mouchy, at whose former mansion in the Park Monceau the Empress Eugenie often stayed; the Duchesse de Grammont, nee de Rothschild; Mlle. de Gallifet and

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la Rochefoucauld lineage, the blonde and blue-eyed Countess Alenay is the most typically beautiful; she is the living portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Duchesse de Mouchy, at whose former mansion in the Park Monceau the Empress Eugenie often stayed; the Duchesse de Grammont, nee de Rothschild; Mlle. de Gallifet and

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la Rochefoucauld lineage, the blonde and blue-eyed Countess Alenay is the most typically beautiful; she is the living portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Duchesse de Mouchy, at whose former mansion in the Park Monceau the Empress Eugenie often stayed; the Duchesse de Grammont, nee de Rothschild; Mlle. de Gallifet and

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la Rochefoucauld lineage, the blonde and blue-eyed Countess Alenay is the most typically beautiful; she is the living portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Duchesse de Mouchy, at whose former mansion in the Park Monceau the Empress Eugenie often stayed; the Duchesse de Grammont, nee de Rothschild; Mlle. de Gallifet and

where the normally come in. When, after this second marriage, she opened her house, everybody sought invitations. Her fallows as Duchesse de Brissac were, strange to say, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs as Vicomtesse de Tredern. She is an accomplished musician, and always ready to lend her assistance to any charity fête, when her powers of vocalization never fail to secure a golden harvest. Mme. de Tredern's daughter, Diane, a child of her first husband, was married in 1887 to the Prince de Ligne.

Round these fixed stars of the first magnitude cluster many brilliant lights. Of the forty-eight living members of the great la